THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 47. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 21ST JUNE, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Barque *DUILIUS*, Captain MAXWELL, 327 Tons Register. Apply to SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Shanghae, 20th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE British Bark *WILLIAM THE FOURTH*, 176 tons Register, and now lying at Woosung. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 19th June, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a BRANCH HOUSE at SHANGHAE, where, our Partner Mr. VICTOR BESSIERES, will conduct the business under our firm,

DIMIER, BROTHERS, & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1851.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned have, from this date, formed a Copartnership to Practise at WOOSUNG, and SHANGHAE, as General Medical Practitioners.

JAMES IRONS, M.R.C.S., *England.*
GEORGE MOTTLEY, M.R.C.S., *England.*

THE above have made arrangements to continue THE DISPENSARY, as an open and general one, which will be conducted as at present, under the immediate superintendence of

Mr. MOTTLEY.

Prescriptions compounded, &c. Attached to the above Dispensary, Hospital accomodation is provided for patients.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable in *Bombay* by Messrs. EWART, LYON &Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Dra.	Harbour Risk. Dra.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
* Royal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

* THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE LOT OF GROUND, N°. 75, on the Consular Plan, having a frontage to the Soochow Creek, measuring 16 *mow.* Apply to D. SILLAR.

Shanghae, 20th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

IN one or more Lots to suit purchasers, the LOT OF GROUND (N°. 65, on the Consular plan) measuring *Mow* 21.1.6.9. For particulars apply to THOMAS KIRK.

Shanghae, June 5th, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from NINGPO, AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Ex-ALBEMARLE.

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from PARIS and LONDON, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP. 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,

Ex-ALVERTON.

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
MOORE'S Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Chedder Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED per *Androklos* and for sale by the undersigned—

PORTABLE WATER CLOSETS, Complete.
Ladies & Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES.
Do. Do. WRITING DESKS.
Ladies' COMPANIONS.
Do. Leather Reticules and Papier Maché COMPANIONS.
INKSTANDS, PEN HOLDERS, and PEN WIPERS.
Paper WEIGHTS, and Dogshead LETTER-CLIPS (new style.)
MATCH BOXES with Wax Tapers.
Patent APERIENT FOUNTAINS.
RAILWAY WHISTLES.
CEGAR CASES.
French Polished Mahogany MERCHANTS CABINETS.
TAPE MEASURES.
Windsor, Almond, and Honey SOAP.
Cloth, Alpaca, and Tweed CAPS.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Gold and Silver mounted RIDING WHIPS.
Gentlemen's WALKING STICKS, Assorted.
And a few elaborately CARVED PLATTERS.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 25th April, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81.) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM, London, at the Godowns of J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. K. NEWBOLT, SURGEON DENTIST, late Pupil and Assistant to E. SAUNDERS, Esq., Dentist to Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA.

Mr. NEWBOLT is prepared to treat all diseases of the Teeth, and to supply their loss from one Tooth to a complete set with the newly-invented Mineral Teeth.

Mr. N. may be consulted at Dr. MURRAY'S, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., daily.

Shanghae, 20th June, 1851.

N.B.—Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AH-CHOY, Carpenter from CANTON, begs to inform the Foreign Community, that in consequence of the stop to the New Horse Place, he intends opening for Gentlemen's walking a TREADMILL

if sufficent inducement offers. Terms can be had by applying to AH-CHOY,
At the Old Park House.

Shanghae, 20th June, 1851.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

GENTLEMEN who wish to subscribe for the half year commencing *July 1st*, are requested to forward their applications before the *30th instant*, addressed to the SECRETARY.

Shanghae, 14th June, 1851.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have unnaully been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale at Shanghae by H. FOGG & Co.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly six months engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

N.B.—A SHIP-SMITH is also resident at the SHIP-YARD, ready to attend to all orders without delay.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE "SHANGHAE DISPENSARY," still continues to be conducted by Mr. J. B. LOCKE, as heretofore; to which has been added the SODA-WATER MANUFACTORY. All orders will be promptly attended to.

BOTTLES to be returned, or charged ONE DOLLAR per Dozen.

Shanghae, June; 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that he has Commenced Business as COOPER. He hopes by his moderate charges to merit the support of those who may require his services. He will attend to any out orders to repair or cooper any sort of work in his line. Either at Woosung, or Shanghae.

PETER GOUGON.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

N.B.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., and all orders are to be sent to their Store.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFILLED,
&c, &c, &c.

CARD.

YUNG-CHONG,
from
CANTON,
NEXT DOOR TO THE OLD HOTEL,
SHANGHAE;
SILK, LACKER-WARE, CHINA-WARE, AND CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED,

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850: extracted from the *North-China Herald*, No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 50 Cents each—

If 10 taken, 25 Cents each.
If 20 taken, 20 Cents each.

Shanghae, 17th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms with the greatest attention and despatch.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

SHANGHAE, 21st *June*, 1851.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS
SUPPLIED AT THE
SHANGHAE MARKET.

Fresh Beef,	per Dollar,	14 lb
Mutton,	"	12 "
Veal,	"	12 "
Lamb,	"	12 "
Pork,	per catty,	120 Cash
Kids,	per Dollar,	each.
Fish,	per catty,	80 to 100 Cash
Shrimps,	"	100 "
Eggs,	each,	7 "
Geese,	each,	Drs. 1 to 1½
Fat Sheep,	"	" 4 to 5
Vegetables, (assorted)	per catty,	12 to 20 Cash
Pears,	per catty,	30 "
Pomegranates,	"	50 "
Cumquats,	"	60 "
Dates, fresh	"	180 "
Walnuts, best fresh	"	80 "
Chesnuts,	"	50 "
Flour,	"	36 "
Bread,	12, 2lb. loaves,	Drs. 1
Chinese,	24, "	" "
Biscuit,	per lb,	4 to 8 cents.
Sugar, White,	per catty,	90 Cash
Brown,	"	84 "
Common,	"	60 "
Pounded Sugar Candy,	per lb,	10 cents.
Oils, Te or best ground Nut-oil,	per catty,	84 Cash

☞ Dollar, 1,500 good yellow cash (current price.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 19TH JUNE, 1851.

THE weather of the last week has been fine and well adapted to the final duties of the wheat harvest. The fields now present the transplanted paddy or the cotton plant rendered visible by the removal of the wheat. The temperature has been gradually increasing—the evening of the 18th, being exceedingly oppressive—until the air was cooled by a heavy fall of rain, which has continued to descend with little intermission up to the present time. The average temperature of the week has been 75° 3°; that of the corresponding week last year 74° 8°.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

June.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
13	F.	29.92	29.87	29.73	66.5	76.5	N.E.	N.W. to E.	0.05	0.00
14	S.	29.91	29.86	29.72	70.	75.	E.N.E. to N.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
15	S.	29.91	29.85	29.71	73.	82.	E.	S.E. to E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
16	M.	29.91	29.85	29.71	77.	73.5	S.E.	E. by S. to E.	0.00	0.02
17	Tu.	29.85	29.90	29.63	81.5	74.5	S.	S.E.	0.00	0.03
18	W.	29.67	29.88	29.50	83.	73.5	S.S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
19	Th.	29.76	29.85	29.58	72.	68.5	N.E. to N.N.E.	E.S.E. to E.	0.80	0.18
							To 9 o'clock this morning		0.85	
								Total	1.51	0.23

Shanghae, 20th June, 1851.

As we are going to press, we hear that a Meeting of Shareholders in the Old and New Shanghae Park, is summoned at half past five this evening, at the Theatre, to take into consideration a communication addressed by H. E. the Taoutai, to the Committee, (through H. M.'s Consul,) to the effect that he is unable to enforce the sale of Lands required for the New Park, and calling upon H. M.'s Consul, to reimburse the Shareholders for such portions of Land as have been already purchased, and return to him (the Taoutai) the Title Deeds!!

His Excellency Lin Kwei, has just resumed his position of Taoutai at this port, and, if he has during his absence, been taking lessons in the New policy, which seems to be in favor at the Imperial Court, we may consider this a prelude to a gradual curtailment of the liberty enjoyed by foreign residents at this port. We hope, however, that the Holders of Park Shares, as well as every member of this Community, British, and Foreign, will express most loudly, their disapprobation at this attempt to deprive them of the means of recreation hiterto enjoyed;—we shall, in our next, allude more fully to objections grounded on Treaty rights, &c., and here we should make our stand, or we may be assured, that wherever our own Government yields one step, that of China, especially at the present time, will advance two.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Antelope*, from Whampoa, 10th May:—

Pepper,	20	piculs.
Prussian Blue,	120	"
Vermillion,	80	"
Whitelead,	360	"
Glue,	216	"
Medicines,	146	pkgs.
Stores,	46	"
Matting,	50	rolls.

Per *Catherine*, from Singapore:—

Sandalwood,	1071	piculs.
Rattans,	105	"
Ebony,	18	"
Seaweed,	91	"

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Antelope*, to Hongkong and Canton, 16th May:

Nankeens,	1000	pieces.
Wool,	50	bales.
Raw Silk,	169	
Sundries,	192	pkgs.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 21st JUNE, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M.

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL Subscriptions to the *North-China Herald*, from any part of China, or the East, are respectfully requested to be sent through their Correspondents resident at Shanghae.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th March	Port Phillip,	—th Mar.
Calcutta,	11th May	Sydney,	—th Mar.
Bombay,	1st May	Amoy,	8th May
Madras,	14th April	Hongkong,	5th June
Singapore,	20th May	Ningpo,	8th June
Penang,	17th May	New York,	13th Mar.
Batavia,	22th April	San Francisco,	18th April
Manila,	19th May	Sdwich. Islands,	25th April

YOUNG COCKER's opinions regarding prospects for New Black Teas differ widely from those of our friend who contributed the paragraph alluded to. We have canvassed the question with several members of the OLFACTORY CORPS, and find their opinions differ; the majority, however, inclining to the views entertained by *Young Cocker*, but we imagine, not a little, will depend upon advices received by the two next mails, from England and the United States. If our correspondent had remembered that the early shipments of last season consisted chiefly of *Ho How* Congous, he would probably have paused before stating that they "barely paid the Exchange of the day," his remarks doubtless refer to the early and perhaps not very judiciously bought *Moning* Congous; this class is, we learn, costing the Teamen less, and looking to results of the last season, our merchants are not very likely to run rashly into the market, and pay former prices.

We thank our correspondent for his concluding remarks and good wishes, and would fain hope that the future prosperity of our paper does not depend, as he states, "mainly on the correctness of our trade reports and statistics," our object being to couple these with other and equally valuable information bearing upon the rapid progress of Foreign trade at this port. It is our endeavour to give both as accurately as possible, and our subscribers must be fully aware that for the former, we are chiefly indebted to the kindness of a few members of the mercantile community.

IT is due to our able correspondents, *Sinensis*, and *Mencius*, to acknowledge receipt of their letters, commenting upon the unsatisfactory state in which the philological discussion, upon the rendering the term "GOD," is left by the result of the interview had with the Lieutenant-Governor of Fukeen province, by the Bishop of Victoria, and Dr. Bowring. We cannot lay our columns open to the full, and free discussion of these questions; —were we to do so, we should be inundated with communications on the subject. When any new light is thrown upon it, we are free to give it to our readers; but, we must leave the Missionary bodies, to discuss the relative merits of the several views entertained by different controversialists, in other publications. We are loth to decline the clever letters so frequently sent us, but, it does not comport with the main objects we have in view, to take up so much of our print with these polemical arguments. We have seen, already, how many of the columns of our contemporaries have been occupied with the subject, and, as far as we can judge, there seems small likelihood of arriving at any satisfactory settlement of the question, for a long time to come.

THE letter of *Another Equestrian*, will be found in our columns of to-day; it embraces a wide scope of discussion, all arising, as it would appear, from the procrastination of the settlement of the "New Park or Race Course question." As we do not profess to be initiated in the many nice points, involved in this discussion, we shall leave it to be handled by those, more intimately acquainted with the details of official matters, in this part of the Chinese empire.

WE read in the *Friend of China*, of the 31st ultimo, in the narrative of the wreck of the *Larpent*, that amongst several vessels plainly descried by the few survivors of that unfortunate barque—

One, in January last, proves to have been H. M. Brig *Contest*, from whence, at a distance of two miles and a-half, these unfortunates were plainly seen making extraordinary gestures. Captain Spencer's reasons, we hear, for not sending a boat's crew to ascertain particulars, being the fear of jeopardizing the lives of his men!!!

Now we beg to correct our Contemporary in this matter, having ourselves taken some trouble to learn the truth.

Captain Spencer, being about a mile from the shore, observed some people waving; upon looking through a glass, he found that they were natives, and observed that there were boats on the beach, in which they could have communicated had they been desirous, as the weather was fine and the water smooth.

It may be as well to add, that on the examination of the survivors before Mr. Alcock, H.B.M.'s Consul, it was clearly ascertained from their evidence, that the Bay where these natives were seen by H.M. Brig *Contest*, was the scene of the murder of their shipmates, and that after their escape, they never revisited it during their stay in the Island.

When our brother of the *Friend*, reads the depositions taken here, he will discover several discrepancies in the two narratives, which, we doubt not will enable him to correct the crude statement, he has somewhat hastily adopted, in the absence of more authentic information.

WE continue the excellent narrative of the Corean voyage; it will be found to maintain its previous interest. It would have been a great mortification, had the adventure been given up, as it will subsequently appear, just on the eve of a successful issue to the many dangers, by which the brave party continued to be surrounded. We look with much expectation to the recovery of the poor shipwrecked Frenchmen, whose fate, but for the firmness and decision displayed to rescue them, *coûte que coûte*, might have been to linger many months in exile, amongst half civilized barbarians. We cannot too highly praise the intrepid bearing of the writer, and M. de Montigny, upon the occasion alluded to.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—In your last issue under the head of Exports is a paragraph on Tea, I read this over many times without being able to discover its meaning so far as Black Tea was concerned; perhaps I am rather obtuse, but having called in the assistance of several of my friends, who are equally anxious to glean all the information possible as to the prospects of the coming season, and finding them equally unable to unravel the mystery we sat down in solemn conclave and deliberated on the point; the conclusion we arrived at was that the writer intended to convey to your readers that there was every prospect that Teas would on the opening of the market realize higher rates then those obtained last year. Now Mr. Editor I am convinced there is no foundation for any such an opinion; on the contrary, there is I will venture to assert every prospect of opening rates being below last season, perhaps considerably, for even the native Brokers who are most interested in high rates one and all agree in stating that Teas are being bought in the interior some taels per picul lower than similar qualities were obtained at, at a corresponding period last year, added to which it is well known to all shippers of last season that the first Teas purchased barely paid the exchange of the day, and that they are daily becoming less in demand in Europe, surely a sufficient reason in itself to prevent an increased price being paid here.

I would not Mr. Editor have troubled you with these lines but that I think that article under discussion is one likely to bring your general market report into disrepute both in China and at home, an object to be studiously avoided, as I imagine it is mainly on the correctness of your trade reports and statistics that the future prosperity of your Paper depends.—I remain, your well wisher,

YOUNG COCKER.

SHANGHAI, 11th *June*, 1851.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—I am often interested and amused at the startling *news* about China which from time to time I see in the Papers which reach Shanghae from Europe and America. Some times these items of intelligence about this Empire are given as "fixed facts" without any reference to any source of information, and again names of individuals are mentioned as authorities. The two following items, taken from the same column of a late Paper, will illustrate my meaning.—

A formidable insurrection has broken out in China, the leader of which has an army of *fifty thousand* men under his command, and threatens to overthrow the reigning dynasty.

This story I suppose originated in the recent outbreak in Kwangse Province some fifteen hundred miles from the seat of Government. But the second paragraph to which I refer is capital, viz:—

Gutzlaff, the Chinese Missionary, has discovered that the Magyars of Hungary speak the same language with the people of an interior Province of China.

Now here is a responsible name for a very important statement, and as *news* as it is important. But is it *true*? If so, it is likely that Dr. Gutlaff is the only man in China who knows it. I for one, however, must deny the truth of the statement *in toto*, but should be exceedingly glad to see some tangible evidence of its truthfulness brought forth. Could not Dr. Gutzlaff be induced to send for your columns a short communication on this subject? Suppose you send him Mr. Editor, a copy of your Paper containing this communication allowing him to consider your doing so a request for some further light on this important statement with which his name is so publicly and so intimately connected.—I am, yours &c.,

INQUIRER.

"His ordinary rate of speech
In lofiness of sound was rich."

SHANGHAE, 16th *June*, 1851.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—The audacity of the present age is inconceivable. People are actually to be found who do not scruple to question the fallibility of our Commissioned and duly Constituted Authorities; nay even to ridicule the Representative of British Majesty and Divine Right!. I allude to the Letter of *An Equestrian* published in your issue of the 7th instant respecting the New Riding Course. Surely Sir, if you will but attentively peruse the elaborate and erudite reply to that Letter, put forth by *Juventus* in your last number, you must be conscious of the heinousness of your offence, in putting such a Letter nearly at the head of the Local News!! And am assured Sir, you must like myself have experienced high gratification in reading this effusion of the *soi-disant Juventus*. Candour and modesty pervade it; truth, simple truth, and the absence of self commendation characterize it.

Is it not then a truly shocking state of things when three-fourths of our countrymen at least, are affected with such ideas as *An Equestrian!*; so subversive of the fundamental principles of order and sound government!. Aye, and who are even resolved to give utterance to such opinions!. They conceive Sir, and are bold enough to avow, that a Shanghai Newspaper is not an inappropriate channel for criticizing the Acts of the British Consul at the Port; for conveying and recording both the good they have effected, or the services they may have rendered; and also the mistakes they have committed, and the serious injuries they have at different times inflicted on the interests of their countrymen.

They believe that such Acts as the assertion by the present British Consul of jurisdiction over the waters of the Foreign Anchorage here, and the promulgation of Regulations, such as no native of other Foreign countries ever has, or ever will conform to, and which therefore only excite their derision when referred to, as also the issue of notifications prohibitory of such meetings as that of a Chamber of Commerce, without Consular Sanction being first obtained, and many others of a like nature, are well calculated to "draw down ridicule" upon the British name.

And for the mischief they have perpetrated, they point to those who have not hesitated to serve the base ends of the meanest of Colonial Governors by slandering and maligning their own countrymen, and who have by such means sought to attain the objects of their own ambition; who ever ready to trim their sails to suit their own selfish ends, have on numerous occasions displayed a most arbitrary and tyrannical exercise of their powers, for the annoyance and oppression of their fellow countrymen.

Such people consider that a Shanghai Newspaper should *not* merely be the exponent of a British Consular Oracle, but that on the contrary Public Interests will be best promoted, and its legitimate objects attained, by the Press becoming a vehicle of free discussion, and a faithful and impartial record of Public opinion. These reasons Mr. Editor they believe amply justify them in requesting of you the favour to insert this Letter in your next issue, and although *entre nous*, as loyal subjects, we know that whatever is Consular "is right," done well and wisely, yet as an impartial Journalist I cannot doubt you will comply.

It is generally considered (they say) that the objects for which our Government maintains a Consular Establishment here at an annual expense of about £5,000 comprise *not only* the punishment by fine or otherwise of their fellow subjects on every possible opportunity, but that these Consular functionaries are bound by duty to render such assistance to them as it falls within their proper sphere to afford, towards the attainment of lawful objects, and above all to maintain a watchful regard for the due protection of public and private Property.

Now a Riding Course on a larger scale than the present small place, it is allowed by all in this community, is most desirable for the health and recreation of the foreign residents here, and as *Juventus* says, the Committee appointed for the purpose shewed every zeal in endeavouring to effect its settlement. To them he adds will eventually be due the credit of the work when completed. Such candour Sir, excites admiration; yet it is to be lamented that the public will thus probably be deprived of what they might otherwise have reckoned on, a fine Speech on the opening of the New Course. The Macedonian hero (*Juventus* I am sure likes a classical allusion) wept when he reached the banks of the Hydaspes, why should not the "able Consul" drop a tear on the Yang-king-pang!*

To continue, the line of the Course led through a small field belonging to a Fokien Guild, which field is at present under cultivation, but is ultimately intended for a grave ground for the poorer natives of the district represented by that Guild, and the Managers of the Corporation who would have no difficulty in buying as much ground as they require, in the neighbourhood, resolved to make as good a *squeeze* out of the affair as possible, and they very kindly offered for five thousand dollars, to sell a piece of ground costing them half as many hundreds!. And when the Committee passed them by, and continued the work further on, they first stirred up a turbulent gang who drove off the workmen, and subsequently demanded Dollars and Dollars, and divested of every thing like poetry. But exceeding with the Fokien corporation no difficulty, or inconvenience is likely to intervene; the "natives of the soil" are satisfied to sell, the Committee paying a rate of more than twice the native value, and why H. M.'s Consul his assistance in so desirable a matter, is best known to himself.

Juventus concludes with a high flourish, and by way of bringing him to "a steady pace," he may be recommended to consider the lines prefixed to this letter.

Such, dear Mr. Editor, I grieve to say, are the alarming sentiments indulged in by many people here. Revolutionary notions like these must be exposed and denounced, and having this sincerely in view.—I subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

ANOTHER EQUESTRIAN.

* The creek forming the inland boundary of the British ground here.

NARRATIVE
OF THE
LOSS OF THE FRENCH WHALER *NARWAL* ON THE COAST OF COREA, AND RESCUE OF THE CREW.

(*Continued from No. 46.*)

I have said that on *Monday, the 28th April*, the wind having been from the south all morning, we early in the afternoon left our anchorage in the southwest of Quelpart, and rounding the southwest head called by Sir Edward Belcher Loney's bluff, we stood to the north along the west coast of the island.

We had dismissed our whisky drinking pilots at their own request, not desiring to carry them so far away from their island home as the Amherst group, whither we were now bound, a distance of more than eighty miles.

By reference to the Map, for there are no Charts of those parts of much value, excepting those of Quelpart and a small portion of the south coast of Corea, from Belcher's Surveys, the reader will perceive the direct channel across is clear of known dangers; and it was only necessary for us to maintain a course sufficient to the westward of north to prevent any easterly current drifting us towards the Basse Island and rocks, a dangerous neighbourhood.

We ran along the west coast of Quelpart with a fresh and increasing breeze, passing by our former anchorage in Tribulation Bay; and it was not without a feeling of deep interest that we gazed at Eden island and the rock, the Scylla and Charybdis which had so nigh proved fatal to us.

At about five o'clock we took our departure from Quelpart, running fast before a freshening breeze. Mount Auckland the loftiest summit on the island, so named by Belcher, appeared high above the clouds, and was not lost to view until dusk. As the night advanced the wind increased to a gale, and torrents of rain poured down. For several hours we scudded along at such a rate that we deemed it prudent to shorten sail about one o'clock, lest we should overrun our distance, and he amongst unknown islands before day-break. Towards morning the rain ceased and the wind abated; the sun rose clear, and we soon after saw what we believed to be Lyra island.

But our little Argo was yet destined to a severe trial. Soon after sunrise a yellow haze overspread the sky, the prelude and accompaniment of severe winter gales on the Chinese coast, and a rattling *norther* burst upon us. To find an anchorage was then our only wish. We tacked up under Lyra island, and approached almost to within a cable's length of the lee-side, but still no bottom in 35 fathoms. It was evidently deep to the very edge of the precipitous rocky shore, and sore against our inclination, we had to sheer off and face the blast.

All that day we beat from island to island seeking in vain for an anchorage. Boreas himself might have pitied us, as we ran from rock to rock, seeking like a hunted deer for a place of refuge. Our foremast was sprung just above the deck, our mainsail very much torn, and poor Demetrius the Captain was in a state bordering on despair. He had never made his account for such a series of gales, so close in succession, and begged me in the afternoon to propose bearing up for China! Our European officer and sailors too, having again and again fancied they recognized several of the islands, only to be disappointed as we approached them, had become disheartened and disgusted, because all knew we were almost in the desired Latitude. The fact, was, we were too far to the west, and the different conformation of the other islands among which we now were, would have been immediately apparent to men of practised observation. Even some of our Amateurs (upon whom however I must not be too hard, their nautical inclinations, abilities, and pretensions, being like Demetrius' much on a par) were rather mutinously disposed; and all these parties combining, it was proposed and urged on the Consul graves of their forefathers," &c., reminds one of the lamentation made by an eloquent writer over the "desolate *hearths*(!)" of the natives of Corea long-ago, when Amoy was taken. Every one who has been here knows that thousands of graves have been cleared away from the foreign ground, so much per skeleton, so that it is a matter merely of Dollars and Cents, and divested of every thing like poetry. But exceeding with the Fokien corporation no difficulty, or inconvenience is likely to intervene; the "natives of the soil" are satisfied to sell, the Committee paying a rate of more than twice the native value, and why H. M.'s Consul his assistance in so desirable a matter, is best known to himself.

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to be satisfied with leaving a letter on any of the islands, enjoining the Corean Authorities to take proper care of the shipwrecked crew until relief should arrive. But before this time the nautical direction had been assumed by the winter; and the reader may easily anticipate his opinion on this proposal being referred to him by the Consul.

It was simply this, that there was every reason to believe we should ultimately succeed in the object of the voyage, and there existed no adequate cause for our return. A northerly gale would not last long, so late in the spring; we could work well under half our foresail, provisions were plentiful, the crew satisfied; besides, it was laughingly added, our nautical reputation was at stake, and if we put back to Shanghai unsuccessful, we should "never hear the end of it," as the phrase goes. Hence, it was added, all that is necessary, is to *order* the Captain to look to his sails, &c., and not grumble; the Europeans to assist and obey, and no proposal of return to be mooted by *any* one, even if we should not get anchorage for a week to come. For this unhesitating support and determination, the Consul's warmest thanks were then received.

Late in the afternoon we discovered a sandy bay, but it being on the north or windward side of an island, and covered by a narrow rocky entrance we dared not venture to run in. That night we lay-to, carefully keeping on ground we had already explored, there being islands in sight in every direction, but no bottom to be found with *our* lead. Fortunately for us the wind gradually fell during the night, and on the following morning, *Wednesday, 30th April*, was become quite light, the weather clearing up beautifully. As before, our Europeans thought they recognized some of the islands, but were undeceived on a nearer approach. From the observation made at noon, we were certain we were within several miles of the desired parallel of latitude. As the tide made north in the afternoon, we beat up and entered a passage between two islands of under a mile in breadth, and probably that named Murray's Channel, being certainly in the immediate neighbourhood, but if so, the islands are very incorrectly laid down, both in the English and French Charts; in fact, it was difficult to reconcile them with the Charts at all.

Surely the time is not far distant when the coasts of Northen China—of the provinces of Shantung, Chih-lee, and Leaotung, as well as the coasts of Corea and Japan, will all be properly Surveyed. It is nonsense to excuse the English Admiralty by saying the people of those countries will oppose it. The Governments of these countries, and I believe their policy does as truly represent the genius and spirit of their inhabitants as that of any country in the world, will invariably debar the presence of the European whenever or wherever they can. Had permission been deemed necessary, the East and South coast of China would never have been surveyed. And although I believe the Chinese Government Officers at the Five Ports were presented with copies of the Coast Charts, I am not aware that any effort has been made by them to publish and promote their use by their own shipping. On the contrary, the Charts like every thing else that would reflect credit on the foreigner, are no doubt put aside, and like other things if ever brought into use, their foreign origin will be concealed. Let it not be said that the Chinese Government takes no interest in such things. So recent as 1818 it published in this province works treating amongst other matters of the navigation from Shanghai to Tien-tsin. It also published a Treatise on the Cultivation of Silk, with the view of extending the knowledge of the Silk culture, shortly after this port was opened, and we all know its constant professions of extreme solicitude for "the trading interests" of the country, as I may say. We urge the Survey of those coasts not for the sake of their inhabitants, but for our own interests. The time will come, and may not even now be far off, when trade with Northern China, the West coast of Corea, and the chief ports of Japan, may be as practicable as it is desirable, and would be particularly beneficial to the two first named countries.

In truth I believe the Chinese, Coreans, and Japanese will not only permit but actually assist such Surveyors when they find them determined nolens volens to execute them. But it is essential to the success and full benefit of such undertakings, that the Commanding officers be furnished with a proper medium of communication with the natives, by which I mean European Interpreters of the Chinese Language, able to explain correctly their objects and intentions; as also the danger to which the natives wi.. expose themselves if they resort to violent or hostile means to retard or annoy them. No one can doubt, at least I cannot after visiting Quelpart, that the conduct of the officials of that island towards the officers of the *Samarang* would have been very different had Captain Belcher possessed the assistance and advice of any of the Interpreters from the British Consulates in China, instead of a Canton servant boy, who actually as I shall hereafter show, told the officials the *Samarang* was a *private* vessel, although sent out by the Queen of England. Such was Aseng, Captain Belcher's "determined interpreter," as he calls him, whose profound acquaintance with the Mandarin dialect, in which he *wrote*, so astonished the eastern islanders, as we are gravely told.

And I should imagine an occasional three month's cruize would be hailed by the Interpreters as an agreeable relief from the dull routine of Consular Chops and Chaou-hwuys, and would prove an invigorating restorative of health to the student, fagged and worn with his dull task.

But I am digressing. We proceeded slowly after entering the passage, the wind becoming very light. Several fishing boats were in sight. They were two masted, the mainmast having a strong rake aft, the mainsail broadest at the yard, and as they sailed along, they much resembled those on the lackered work from Japan. The two islands bounding the passage were extremely rugged and barren, but yet between each spur from the main ridge, little patches of sandy beach appeared on the shore. Small fields of wheat, &c., surrounded the clusters of huts composing the little hamlets in those sequestered spots, their bright verdure pleasantly contrasting with the rocky barrenness around. The shore of the western island was in most parts high and steep, and numerous caverns pierced its rocky sides. Into one of these caverns we actually saw a large fishing boat enter, with masts upright, from which the reader may judge of its height. We formed the intention of exploring them on the following morning, and much regretted that it became inadvisable to delay long enough to do so.

At last about sunset we entered a small bay on the western side of the passage at its north end, and anchored in eight fathoms. This bay was of a horse-shoe shape, under two miles in circumference, affording excellent shelter from northerly gales, and a good anchorage and partial protection from south-easterly winds. Assuming to ourselves the right exercised by the most renowned navigators of ancient and modern times, we unanimously decided that in honour of our Leader whose keen eye was the first to perceive it, it should be named Montigny Bay.

Immediately the anchor was down we proceeded in the sampan on shore and landed on a fine shingle beach. Above the beach the hill side was covered with dwarf firs; following a foot path several patches of wheat were passed, bordered by clumps of trees amongst which the wild Camellia was most prominent, enlivening the dark foliage by an abundance of its beautiful flowers in full bloom, while fragrant plants scented the evening breeze. It was indeed a charming spot as we looked around on the fields, the trees, and shrubs, the picturesque rocks—the fishing village on the other side, and the placid bay with our pleasure boat looking Lorcha quietly at anchor on its surface.

But we had little time to linger on its beauties, the "sable goddess" was already throwing her mantle around, and we hastened by a path over the hill towards the nearest village. We arrived almost as soon as the first Corean who had descried us, and sped to give the alarm. Great was the consternation excited, "the clamour much of men and dogs," as we entered the yard of the best house at hand; and seated ourselves on the verandah usually fronting the Corean houses. It was already becoming dark, and our interview must be brief. Our Quelpart experience had taught us how prone the Coreans are to evade, and therefore assuming that they *knew* of the shipwreck we handed to the head man the question, "where is the wreck of the European ship?" *Tsai-tung-taou*, on the eastern island, was the for once direct and decisive reply. "I am convinced there is no mistake now," I observed as we discussed the chances of their only deceiving us. They were caught unawares, or very likely would have concealed the fact, for "our Corean Correspondent" immediately recovered himself and refused to give further information, quoting a doggrel rhyme to something like the following effect.

Our National Laws are stern and severe,
Against clandestine intercourse with foreigners here.

It mattered not. They agreed to give us a pilot next morning, and then feeling that the object of the voyage was all but accomplished, we returned in high spirits on board.

(To be continued.)

(From the Steamer Alta California, 1st April, 1851.)

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.—Since our last steamer paper one of the most important events in California has been the repeal by our Legislature of the odious and disastrous Foreign Miners' Tax Bill of last year, and a Proclamation to that effect by our Governor. We look upon this as one step towards wisdom, believing it to be a just repeal, and one loudly called for by the constitution, by the wants of the country, and by the voice of the people, and that it will advance very much the interests of the country.

The health of this city has been remarkably good; and the same may be asserted of the entire state, so far at least as any reports have come in. There can be no healthier country in the world than California.

The annals of crime are about as dark as ever, but the chances of punishment seem to have improved considerably.

There has been a fight at Sonora growing out of some conflicting miner claims, in which one man by the name of Davis was killed, and some others wounded. It was at first rumored that five men had been killed, which proved one of Madame Rumor's children.

The great fire at Nevada was not near as destructive to property as was at first reported. 400,000 dollars, it is said, will cover the loss, which was at first placed at 1,000,000 dollars.

No small degree of pleasure and surprise has been felt here by the arrival of the clipper-ship *Surprise*, from New York, in ninety-six days and fifteen hours, the shortest run on record.

There is a prospect that before the next general State election, the whig and democratic parties will be pretty well organised, and ready for the contest. There is more party feeling now than ever before in California.

Intellig.nce from many points in the mines is more cheering than hitherto during the winter.

The prospects of this State, agriculturally, are we believe very promising. The known fruitfulness of the soil, the ease with which grains can be produced, and the wonderful growth of garden vegetables, have induced many to turn their attention to this first and most honorable occupation of man, and the present year will undoubtedly be one of great progress in this department.

Upon a full view of all our interests we may safely say to the friends of California, that her progress is no falsity, no mistake, but certain as well as rapid.

THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.—The rapidly increasing commerce of the United States with nearly all the world, its recently acquired territory and great development of population, trade, and wealth on the shores of the Pacific, our growing intercourse with the points and ports of the immense ocean on whose eastern borders we stand looking out upon the vast field of waters before us, its green islands and populous nations, and anxiously desirous to make its varied wealth and business our own, make each particular point within it and around it, one of great interest, especially to California. We are and must remain the point whence must depart the argosies, whose business it will be to bring back the riches of Oceanica, the golden fleece of the Indies, the fruits of its tropics, the spermaceti of the Arctic. And already are the thoughts of our people not only among its groups of islands, but they have passed beyond the deep blue ocean, past the death scene of Captain Cook, the cannibals of the Fee Gees, and hang like circling eagles around and above those magnificent isles of which men only know enough to create a still greater curiosity and determination to know more. These clusters of fertile and variegated lands, around whose shores the eternal patrol of the ocean is not more watchful than the policy which shuts them from the survey of foreign eyes, are not less a land of curiosity and eager desire than a constant insult in their prohibitive policy, to the faith and honesty of the world. Japan literally pronounces all others nations faithless.

This very interesting nation lies between 31 and 49 degrees north latitude, and consists of a cluster of islands separated naturally from all the rest of the world except by the waters surrounding them, and which are an almost inaccessible bar by reason of rocks and islands lying scattered through the ocean on their eastern border, which are but little known and badly surveyed. The largest island is Niphon, 700 miles long, containing several large cities, one of which, Jeddo, is estimated to contain from a million and a half to two millions of inhabitants. The island of Kiusiu is the next in extent, being nearly two hundred miles in length and seventy in breadth, and Sikoke, nearly a hundred miles long and fifty broad. Besides these three principal islands many others lie scattered in the ocean and seas, as if thrown there by some vast convulsion. Some of them are fertile, others are barren and desolate. The superficies of the empire are about 265,000 square miles, or five and a half times as large as the state of New York. The population is estimated at forty-five or fifty millions. These islands are mountainous, some of the mountains are volcanoes, but the industry of the inhabitants has converted even the mountain sides into gardens, as the Swiss have done among the Alps. Agriculture is the established business of the people, and they manufacture cotton and silk extensively. The first knowledge which Europeans had of Japan was derived from Marco Polo, not far from the year 1400. The Jesuits soon planted a colony upon the coast, after it had been visited by the Portuguese.

At one time the Japanese had become considerable navigators, had visited this side of the ocean and Behring's Straits, China and Hindostan. In many respects they are well situated for commerce, but a fear that intercourse with foreigners would pervert the ruling institutions and government of the country, all such commerce was annulled except with the Chinese port of Ningpo. There are some natural causes which militate also against the commercial capability of Japan. The coast is stormy, and in the winter season the gales are of long continuance and violent. Between their numerous fine harbors their clumsy craft navigate with comparative security. But occasionally a storm of more then usual violence sweeps their coasts and makes sad havoc with their junks. Admiral Krusenstern, the Russian navigator speaks of one of great force and duration, in which the mercury in the barometer fell so low as not to be capable of being seen above the mahogany frame work, an instance perhaps without a parallel. The Japanese are a fine set of men, of a mixed Mongolian and Malay extraction, like the Chinese in many respects, yet their superiors in size, appearance and noble traits of character; polite, proud, intelligent and inquisitive. It is singular that such a people can be so completely restrained from personal acquaintance with the world. We cannot believe they will long remain thus.

There can be no doubt but that the indifference to traffic with other nations is heightened by the ease with which they receive from Ningpo every article of foreign manufacture, which is desirable to them.

The Chinese merchants of Ningpo who now, with the exception of the two Dutch vessels, have the exclusive privilege of supplying this whole empire, are too shrewd not to supply themselves with every article for which the Japanese have need, and are also cunning enough to keep alive all the natural jealousy of foreigners.

REPEAL OF THE FOREIGN MINERS' TAX LAW.—It will be seen by the proclamation of His Excellency Governor McDougal, which we published yesterday in English, and to-day in English, French, and Spanish, that the Foreign Miners' Tax Law exists no longer. It was a very unfortunate enactment, violative of private rights, constitutional guarantees, our national policy, considerations of expediency, and the professions which we have made to the struggling and oppressed world, for more than half a century. The law has cost the State Treasury much for every trifle which it may have put into it, in a direct manner, to say nothing of the immense loss which the effect of it has entailed upon the business of the country, in mining, in trade, in commerce. It has been prolific also in inducing oppression beyond what the law makers contemplated, and in temptations which it offered to those easily erring, to take advantage of its loose construction for their own emolument.

But it has ceased and we rejoice. Let our Chilean friends and Mexican neighbours, the Gaul and the Briton, the Celestial and the Kannaka, hombres from the land of Pizarro and Mynheers from submarine Holland, let them all come and work with us, and become a part of us, full of confidence that justice and policy will never again be so outraged as in that unfortunate law whose death writ the Governor has proclaimed. Let the Legislature act as readily and effectually in repealing bad laws, as carefully in preparing and passing good ones, as in the repeal of this, and but little complaint will it receive at our hands. We had rather praise a dozen times than condemn once, and therefore pen the present article with pleasure. The citizens of the State will be benefitted to the amount of thousands of dollars by this repeal.

In connection with this matter we would suggest that our merchants, commercial men and all interested in wiping from our State's escutcheon the blot which this law has left there, and as far as possible a recovery of the business which its enactment lost to us, should at once take pains to circulate the Governor's Proclamation broadcast through Peru, Chile, Mexico, and other countries. It has already had its effect here, where as soon as known, many worthy foreigners have determined to take advantage of the privileges it confers upon them.

The following is the Governor's

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Legislature of California, did on the 14th instant, pass an Act to repeal the Act, entitled "An Act for the better regulation of the Mines and the Government of the Foreign Miners" approved April 13th, 1850. Now, therefore, I, John McDougal, Governor of the State of California, do declare the Act aforesaid, requiring of all Foreigners to pay a tax of twenty dollars per month for the privilege of working the placers in this State, to be from the date hereof, abolished and of no effect: And all collectors of said Foreign Miners' Tax are hereby notified of the existence of the repeal of said law, and are required to cease from the further collection of said tax.

L.S. In witness whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of San Jose, the 14th day of March, A.D. 1851, and of the State the 2nd.

JNO. McDOUGAL.

By the Governor,
W. VAN VOORHIES,
Secretary of State.

THE INDIANS IN THE STATE OF SONORA.—We perceive by a Mexican paper tha the Indians—Apaches probably—to the number of nearly four hundred, had attacked and taken possession of Tucson, the last town in Sonora, coming towards the Gila River. The inhabitants not being able to hold the place, abandoned it. Thus in that whole valley, extending for several hundreds of miles, there is not one Mexican town on the route to the Gila, from Chihuahua, except perhaps the little mission of San Gabriel, but what the Indians have taken possession of. Two and a half years ago, several towns had been abandoned by the inhabitants, one of which was Buena Vista, the houses desolate, the priest's crucifixes and fonts, the cooking utensiles of the inhabitants, all left, and silent desolation reigning where recently bustled busy life and were heard the sounds of happiness. Beyond, gold mines were deserted; the Indians had been there too. The valley was beautiful, but the towns and dwellings in their sad condition appeared as if Alaric, "the curse of God," had swept through them. This was the effect of Indian depredation and warfare. The sooner the miserable races are extinct the better for all the purposes of humanity.

FROM TRINIDAD.—The news from the Gold Bluffs is very favorable. We are informed that a rich lead of gold has been discovered, and that one machine washed out 32 ounces of gold in one day. On another day 1,000 dollars was taken out. The gold is found upon the bed rock, from two to ten feet below the surface. One bucket of dirt yielded eight ounces; 138 dollars had been taken from twenty-three pounds of the surface sand—an average of six dollars to the pound.

THE following Notification was circulated two week since, and we give it now in print for the benefit of those who missed seeing it.

No. 7.

NOTIFICATION.

The annexed account of Goods declared at London, in all Ships reported as having cleared from Shanghae and arriving at their destination, between 1st January and 31st December 1850, (inclusive) recently obtained from Her Majesty's Treasury, is sent round for the information of the British Mercantile Community.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 2nd June, 1851.

An account of all Goods declared at London and Liverpool, in all Ships reported, as having cleared out from Shanghae, and arriving at their destination, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1850, inclusive.

Description of Goods.	*Reported in the year 1850, from the Port of Shanghae.*		
	At London	*At Liverpool*	*The Two Ports conj.*
Tea,............Pkgs.	144,914	57,392	202,306
Silk raw and thrown,.... Bales	13,458	1,236	14,684
Silk raw and thrown,.... Cases	621	..	624
Silk manufactures, ,,	54	119	173
Sugar, ...Bags	699	..	699
Nankeens, ...Cases	..	40	40
Antimony ore,.....Tons	100	—	100
Specie,.........Pkgs.	32	16	48
China-ware, ... ,,	63	..	63
Sheeps-wool,.....Bales	85	..	85
Merchandise, ...Pkgs.	368	..	368
Screadees, ... ,,	..	9	9
Presents,....... ,,	139	93	232
Sundries,....... ,,	17	3	20
Sapan-wood,.....Tons	24	78	102

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports
Custom-house, London, 22nd January, 1851.
(Signed) W. IRVING.
(True Copy) W. WOODGATE.

A TRAVELLER'S REFLECTIONS IN A LATE STORM AT SEA.

It's the "Supreme" who cares for all,
Firmly pursue thy path;
A hair, or sparrow cannot fall,
Without His will on earth.

Should trials, caus'd by wily foes,
Round thee with fury roll;
"Rejoice in hope," for all thy woes,
Are in thy "God's" control.

Fret not thyself—when wicked men
Thy innocence defame;
Mark, and behold their latter end;
How infinite—their shame.

And should'st thou friendless, ev'rywhere,
Cross through this vale of tears;
Trust thou in "Him," who even there,
Is life,—in grief, and fears.

Remember,—those beneath the sun,
Who are through grace new born;
Pride, vanities, with courage shun,
As paths of guilt, and scorn.

This will console thy mind all time
Till thou, oh! friend of truth,
Shalt wake above, in that blest clime
Of joy! renew'd in youth.

Rejoice in hope then,—no more sigh,
In this so mournful dome;
Here, we must learn that we must die,
For an Eternal home.

T. W. N.

China Sea, 27th May, 1851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June	14	Juno	Sp. str.	400	Bordinave	Hongkong	May 30	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„	17	Swallow	B. barque	343	Smith	Singapore	May 12	Rice	Lindsay & Co.
„	20	Ken	B. barque	327	Dickens	Liverpool	Jan. 24	General	Turner & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June	17	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
„	18	Juno	Sp. str.	400	Bordinave	Amoy	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„	19	Antelope	A. barque	370	Roundy	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell & Co.
„	19	Spec	B. schr.	104	Robinson	Ningpo	Sundries	Captain.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alligator	May 30	B. brig	197	Baker	Dirom, Gray & Co.		
Androklos	Apr. 17	Danish bq	300	Boysen	Lindsay & Co.		
Anstiss	May 18	A. ship	595	Steele	Wetmore & Co.		
Benares	June 13	B. barque	523	Brown	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Catherine	May 30	B. schr.	183	Wilson	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Dullius	May 29	B. barque	327	Maxton	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Freight or Charter	
Helena	June 6	A. ship	597	Land	Russell & Co.	California	
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		Early
Ken	June 20	B. barque	327	Dickens	Turner & Co.		
Mandarin	Apr. 20	B. barque	344	Pipon	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Sassoon Family	June 13	B. brig	192	Dunn	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Hongkong	22nd Instant
Swallow	June 17	B. barque	343	Smith	Lindsay & Co.		

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

June 17, Nymph, *for* Hongkong.
18, Juno, (Sp. Str.) „ Amoy.
19, Antelope, (Am.) „ Hongkong.
19, Spec, „ Ningpo.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Abergeldie, Countess of Seafield, Magellan, Oliver Cromwell, Propontis, and Sea Witch.
Liverpool.—Annette Gilbert, Champion, Duchess of Lancaster, Ken, Olivier van Noord, and Panic.
Bombay.—William Goddard.
Singapore.—Quido, and Sen.
Manila.—San Benito, and Serafina.
Hongkong.—Audax, Calder, Iona, Mazeppa, and Reindeer.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1850.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843,..	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,..	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,..	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,..	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,..	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,..	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,..	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,..	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
Total,	3,274,044-9-1-2	46,714-6-0-0	3,320,759-5-1-2

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees,...............	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,..	8,812 „
Crapes,...............	695 „
Sarsnets,...............	2,534 „
Fancy Silks and Satins,..	2,509 „
Raw Silk,...............	415 bales=332 peculs

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Coals. Tons	Iron Tons
Duchess of Lancaster,	Liverpool	396	Jany. 27	3,104,770	118,040	..	62	..	..	..	..
Propontis,	London	255	„ 28	1,148,310	38,000	..	45	..	..	..	..
Annette Gilbert,	Liverpool	293	Feby. 11	2,042,210	106,500	..	2,603	300	..	..	..
Magellan,	London	359	„ 18	914,200	64,300	..	932	560	..	..	..
Oliver van Noord,	Liverpool	617	„ 24	2,951,000	4,726	..	336	..	..	..	..
Oliver Cromwell,	London	527	March 6	966,360	101,321	..	1,050	2,000	..	..	..
Sea Witch,	London	336	„ 14	2,495,200	..	..	312	200	..	..	..
Panic,	Liverpool	460	„ 16	360,000	193,032	..	120	1,600	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	161,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,848	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,062	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Oolong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	268,081	118,575	..	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,809	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	..	616,257	1,315,723	121,090	332,421	187,097	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	..	1,648,829	2,293,611	190,755	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel			1850—*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 „			*Aug.* „	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 „			*Sep.* „	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 „			*Oct.* „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 „			*Nov.* „	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	135,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 „			*Dec.* „	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
4 „			1851—*Jany.* „	316,739	& ..	14,512	331,251	27,533	50,893	7,200	120,000	2,000	2,000	209,626	540,877	..	..	63	33,500	..
				1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,634,984	1,314	115	779	62,500	19
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
Menam,	472	April 15	Hongkong	350,000	...	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th April, 1851,				1,513,969	13,310	15,412	1,542,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	2,065,484	1,344	115	779	62,500	27

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungmuey	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,			1850—*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 „			*Aug.* „	3,407,611	89,160	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,388,651	2,332	16,000	8	944
3 „			*Sep.* „	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	13,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 „			*Oct.* „	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 „			*Nov.* „	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	30,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	61	..
5 „			*Dec.* „	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
8 „			1851—*Jany.* „	3,891,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	4,354,535	60,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,859	289,249	4,643,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
3 „			*Feby.* „	1,059,491	101,658	15,950	3,733	800	1,191,632	7,480	..	7,040	17,768	32,863	15,930	81,081	1,272,713	474	..	..	..
				15,876,816	589,267	339,049	3,733	274,072	17,082,937	159,541	16,746	163,683	708,152	652,602	141,177	1,841,901	18,924,838	13,088	37,100	139	944
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Monarch,	337	„ 7	Cork	319,400	..	..	..	..	319,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319,400	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	825	„ 12	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	..	700	830,773	51	..	..	..
Emperor of China,	485	„ 15	London	499,800	..	6,900	..	..	506,700	200	..	100	1,200	300	300	2,100	508,800	313	..	..	..
Trent,	236	April 14	London	233,338	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	34
Albemarle,	704	„ 20	London	272,526	2,025	28,729	..	933	304,213	..	..	..	11,575	7,624	600	19,799	324,012	1,871	13,300	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 20th April, 1851,				18,575,386	591,292	376,585	3,733	276,320	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323	50,400	139	978

Cargo per *Lively* not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
16 Vessels			1850—*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	332,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	864
Huntingdon,	400	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	..
S. H. Waterman,	340	„ 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	10
Saint Patrick,	896	Feby. 19	New York	129,800	..	..	129,800	110,300	19,200	234,200	130,600	14,300	26,600	535,200	665,000	..	..	..	406
Celestial,	860	March 4	New York	10,340	..	..	10,340	282,032	53,525	176,758	91,797	54,850	31,239	690,201	700,541	..	..	..	..
Carrington,	597	April 19	New York	101,754	7,862	..	109,616	115,850	7,321	221,658	80,407	25,927	10,131	461,294	570,910	..	..	..	209
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 19th April, 1851,				3,618,095	47,644	14,160	3,679,899	3,354,196	264,329	1,653,227	724,969	694,622	440,938	7,132,281	10,812,180	239	37	22.40	1,499

Cargo per *Fanny* not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Caper	Scented Caper	Sorts	Or. Pekoe	Scented Or. Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	230	„ 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	..	..	..	600	..	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				270,900	41,900	..	..	..	600	..	..	313,400	2,000	221,200	..	..	10,700	2,700	236,600	550,000

Cargoes per *Pedlar, Whitby*, and *Royal Sovereign*, not yet ascertained.

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AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. *London.*
Edited Printed and Published Every Saturday, by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*